REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,480.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Ballantine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th February 1873, at 4 P.M.

	Feb. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave Tuticorin	16
" Ratnagherry	9	" Calicut	17
" Vingorla	9	" Galle	20
" Goa	10	" Negapatam	21
" Carwar	10	" Madras	23
" Mangalore	11	" Coconada	25
" Cannanore	12	" Vizagapatam	26
" Bundleghurry	12	" Bimlipatam	26
" Tellicherry	12	" Gopalpore	27
" Calicut	13	" False Point	28
" Beypore	14		March.
" Cochin	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	2
" Alleppy	14		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUATUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, ZAG, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 813 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander E. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st January 1873, at noon.

	Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	31	Leave BUSREH	7
" Kurrachee	Feb. 4	" Fao	9
" Gwadur	5	" Kuweit	19
" Muscat	7	" Bushire	21
" Bunder Abbas	9	" Linga	26
" Linga	11	" Bunder Abbas	28
" Bushire	11	" Muscat	March 2
" Bushire	13	" Gwadur	4
" Fao	16	" Kurrachee	7
Arrive BUSREH	19	" BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander E. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
HARRISON LINE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 300 H.P., nominal, will SAIL early in FEBRUARY. She made the passage from Liverpool to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on deck, handsomely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez ..... Rs. 300
To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,240 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior order. She has a Saloon on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500, Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate price.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have despatch, viz.—

The "COMO," 1,400 tons, with accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers, about the 8th February.

The "ORLANDO," 1,137 tons, about the middle of February. This favorite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well-ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, be performed in 27 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ..... Rs. 500 | Second Class ..... Rs. 300

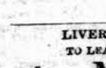
Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

The "VIRAGO," 1,737 tons, and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
"W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL,
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871, specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the 12TH FEBRUARY next.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£50
" Suez	£30
" Malta	£40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	" 3 8
Third Class	" 2 8
Horses	" 4 0
Carriages	" 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINSEE NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 3rd February, 1873, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES (2,934 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain J. M. Rogers, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

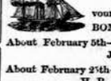
On Tuesday, the 11th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About February 5th—"CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander.

About February 24th—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., G. P. Abram, Commander.

March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

Those magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

Fare ..... £45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

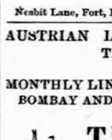
For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th February 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table exclusive of Wines, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port said	£30	£14-0
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th January 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden		£15		£7
Suez	35	27		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	40	25		9-10
Messina	50	34	Wines.	14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34	Including	14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10

Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

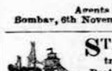
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st February 1873.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company
Bombay, 6th November 1871.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.		Dhuruntur.		Oorun.		Hog Island.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	12	12	1	0	0	12	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	6

The Rewas and Dhuruntur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhuruntur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.
VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	670 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782	800	on 17th "
AUSTRALIA	3,648	800	on 31st "
KHEDIVE	3,742	500	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,963	500	on 28th "
DECCAN	3,128	600	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	" 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUNERAL ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

ADVANCES made on Cargo to Suez and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co Line of Canal Steamers.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s.s. CELLA, from Liverpool, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 17th January 1873. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship MOFUSSILITE, Captain A. C. Rose, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 21st January 1873. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TIMAVO, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

YOUNG & Co., Agents s.s. Timavo.
Bombay, 24th January 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. ORLANDO, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. All claims arising for deficiency or damage of Cargo, unless settled before the departure of the Vessel from Harbour, will not be entertained.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th January 1873.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

3 Cases Turkey Red Sarries.
10 " Silk Border Dhooties.
5 " White Longcloth.
2 " White Jaconets.
3 " Coloured Prints.
10 bales Grey Shirtings.
10 " " Jaconets.

On account of the concerned—
1 Bundle 10 moothas China Silk.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th January 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PROWS OR CARGO BOATS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, near the Carnac Bunder :—

Prow named Mageri Lukshmi, registered under No. 4,383 of the burthen of 18 tons or about 72 Bombay candies.

Prow named Mageri Dharani Puraed, registered under No. 4,384 of the burthen of 14 tons or about 56 Bombay candies.

Prow named Magri Hanooman Puraed, registered under No. 4,382, of the burthen of 14½ tons or about 60 Bombay candies.

Prow named Magri Hanooman Puraed, registered under No. 4,458, of the burthen of 19½ tons or about 77½ Bombay candies.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Windy Hall (Old Telegraph Office), Lower Colaba, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Glass and Crockeryware, Dutch Oil Paintings, Engravings, Harmonium, Books, Photographic Apparatus, Dog-cart, &c., the property of J. Linzey Wilcox, Esq., who is leaving Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and full particulars given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware a first class full-toned solid Mahogany Grand Square Pianoforte by Schroder, a solid Mahogany Sliding Bed Mahogany Billiard Table, Table Ornaments, Pictures, &c., at No. 163, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed by D. S. Kemp, Esq., whose family is about to leave for England, to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of February 1873, the whole of his Household Furniture, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th January 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

5 Cases Chintz, 6 cases T. Red Domestic, 2 cases Lappets, 2 cases Tweed, 8 cases Handkerchiefs and Sarries, 1 case Net, 1 lot of Italian Wines, assorted Claret and Moraschino, 5 cases Eau-de Cologne.

On account of the concerned—
4 Casks Iron Wire.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street :—

By order of the Trustees of the late Dorabjee Sorabjee.

1 pair Pearls Rifles.
1 " Valas.
1 " Bracelet.
1 " Big Pearls Bangles of one row.
2 " Pearls Bangles of two rows fitted with diamond at the end.
1 Pearl Necklet.
1 lot of Loose Pearls.
1 Lot of Loosed Pearls of different sizes.
1 Diamond Puduck.
1 Pair Diamond earrings of English make.
Gold Chalas, Bangles, Chains, Lockets, Goongrees, and other Goldsmiths' jewelery.
1 pair Silver Anklets.
2 Diamond Watches.

N. B. The above Jewellery is on view from this day.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 29th January 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of the Landed Property situate at Mahalaxmee advertised by us for Auction TO DAY, has been postponed until the next week at the instruction of the Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE of a portion of Consignment of new, Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, recently imported from Europe, at the Shop No. 10 and 14, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, next to Messrs. Heerjee M. and Sons.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of the Consignee, on MONDAY, TUE-DAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th day of February next, at 11 A.M., each day at the above named Shop, several Fresh Invoices of New Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, comprising pairs of handsome cut glass magic quare and pint decanters, each having 4 compartments, venetian glass mug and weights of sizes, fancy toilet, jewel, collar and handkerchief boxes inlaid with shells and coral, leather cigar and traveling cases, Bohemian glass gilt toilet cases, small gilt ornamental mirrors with scent bottles, engraved glass fancy cakes on gilt stands, richly engraved glass bowls for living fishes supported on dolphin fishes and figures, porcelain and gilt flower vases on lacquered and gilt stands, elegant card baskets, turtle-hoped spittoons on springs, "leaf and coral" patterns tankstands, sets of carved and plain salad spoons and forks, a case of fresh and best gentlemen's and boy's boots and shoes of brown leather, embossed and plain copying letter books of 250, 500, and 750 folios, Bismarck's and brown Windsor fancy toilet and bar soap, violet powder, cordial flour, assorted perfumes, ladies' companions, cards of best knives and dagger, coloured glass sodawater filters with pewter tops, large and small-sized carpets, a roll of English brus es carpet, coir door mats, large-size and small Railway rugs, large pier glasses in rich gilt frames, oil paintings in various frames, hand one colored transparent door and window curtains, rolls of transparent oil cloth for screens, double and single child's perambulators with hoods and aprons, rocking horses of sizes, fancy velvet cushions with gold cords under glass domes and stands, large and small albums, plated tea sets and butter pots, papier mache and gilt tea trays, carved wooden umbrella and walking-stick stands, plated egg cutting machines, mahogany, cheval and toilet glasses of sizes, cases of children's toys, colored glass pancake bells of sizes, horse, nail, tooth, shoe, hair, and hat brushes, lemon squeezers, leather backammon boards, sets of boxwood chessmen, sets of jugs and basins, brass gilt Penguin clocks with morocco cases, and various other articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the articles will be on inspection from TUE-DAY, the 28th inst. at from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

N. B.—The delivery of Goods shall be taken immediately after the sale upon making the payment thereof, but after expiration of one week from the date of sale the same shall be resold on account of the purchaser or purchasers, who may have not taken delivery of their things purchased.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining very valuable and handsome English mahogany richly open-carved backwood Household Furniture, &c., at Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the remaining valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd, the same comprises handsome cots, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, hanging presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, law and miscellaneous books, linen.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a very handsome electroplated 6 lit Kerosine Chandeliers, elegant Statues, and real Bronze Figures, &c., at the Crow's Nest, Mahaluxmee.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of H. Betts, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 vegetable dishes, cruet, egg and liqueur stands, toast rack, waiter 24 by 24, cake and sugar baskets, a set of 12 each of spoon and forks, tables and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as dining table, side-board, dining room chairs, whatnot, side tables, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation and Cleopatra couches, chiffoneers, a Lady's writing table, tressopoy, Brussel's carpets, private engravings and chromolithographs in gilt frames, handsome parian and bronze statues, splendid kerosine chandeliers, a first rate musical box playing 12 airs, four post bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large gram mill by Lloyd, an oil cake breaker by Ransom, a strong bicycle &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF KEROSINE OIL.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Thaverbhoy Oakabhoy's godown at Duncan Road, by order of Jaitha Chhanjiee and Khan Mahomed Husson, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Goolamaily Surrufally.

10 Cases of Kerosine Oil.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Roo-pected Brougham by Thorn, a pair of handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 143, Malabar Hill.

On FRIDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of J. K. Rutherglen, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th January 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR TRIESTE AND FOR VENICE.

THE SS. WHITBURN, 797 Tons net, due shortly, will be despatched as above, should sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 29TH JAN., 1873,

THE FAVOURITE HINDUSTANEE PLAY OF

NOORJEHAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

MESSRS. DECRUZ, CORREYA AND Co., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

HORSES TRAINED, BOTH FOR SADDLE, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, BY JOHN CARR.

CARRIAGES repaired, painted, and varnished.

PIANOS tuned and repaired.

FURNITURE repaired and polished.

Also information can be had regarding the purchase or disposal of Carriages, Horses, uruttu, &c., &c.

All Orders promptly attended to, 200 Grant Road, near London Hotel.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIMIT of DEPOSITS in the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK has been EXTENDED from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3, 00, and that the same has been authorized to have effect from the 1st December 1872.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer, Government Savings Bank.

FOR SALE, the property of a Field Officer shortly leaving Bombay a Broadwood's Grand Cottage Piano, full compass, but little used. Price Rs. 250.—Apply R. B, care of the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLUB.

RACES ON THE FLATS ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT.

As the proposed Races have not filled, the following changes have been made in the Programme :—

1st Race.—Rs. 50 from the fund. For Arabs and Country-breds. About 2 miles over the Steeple-chase Course. Weight 10 stones 7 lbs. for horses 14 hands, 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under and 4 lbs. extra for every inch over. Entrance Rs. 10.

2nd Race.—Rs. 50 from the fund. For Arabs and Country-breds that have never won a race. About 2 miles over the Steeple-chase Course. Weights same as in the above race. Entrance Rs. 15.

3rd Race.—Rs. 50 from the fund. For ponies 13-2 and under. About ¾ mile over the Steeple-chase Course. Catch Weights over 10 st. 7 lbs. If less than 6 ponies start, only half the public money will be given. Entrance Rs. 10.

All horses running in the above Races must be owned and ridden by members of the services or of any recognised Club.

The Western India Turf Club Rules of 1869 will be in force.

Entrances to be sent not later than 5 o'clock TO-DAY, accompanied by the Entrance Fees, to H. W. ATKINSON, Byculla Club.

W. M. TENNENT, } Hon. Secretaries.
REG. MURRAY, }

MESSRS. POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co beg to announce that they have recently received, per Steamer Orlando, via Suez Canal, the following WINES, to be disposed of at Cash Prices, viz. :—

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, first quality	.....	.....	quarts Rs. 38 per doz.
Ditto	.....	.....	pints " 20 "
Ditto ANCHOR BRAND	.....	.....	quarts " 16 "
Ditto	.....	.....	pints " 19 "
MOET & CHENDON'S CHAMPAGNE, first quality	.....	.....	quarts " 36 "
Ditto	.....	.....	pints " 19 "
JACQUESSON & FILS' CHAMPAGNE, first quality	.....	.....	quarts " 24 "
Ditto	.....	.....	pints " 14 "
Ditto second quality	.....	.....	quarts " 18 "
Ditto	.....	.....	pints " 13 "

They also receive by every Mail Steamer PRIME YORK HAMS, WILTSHIRE BACON, and DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE. These last always in Cut.

27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

SHERRY, very Dry,	—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	per doz. 25
Do.	Stout, Rich, —Red Seal	" 27
Do.	Extra fine, Dry, —Yellow Seal	" 30
Do.	Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	" 20

GERMAN WINES,
By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.
STILL HOCK.

		Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	per doz. quarts	35
NIERSTEINER	" "	31
LIEBFRAUMILCH	" "	32
RAUENTHALER	" "	32
JOHANNISBERGER	" "	24
NIERSTEINER	" "	21
BODENHEIMER	" "	18
WALPORZHEIMER (Red)	" "	16
GEISENHEIMER	" pints	10
RIESLING	" quarts	15

CLARET.

By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	quarts	10
Ditto ditto ditto	"	pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	"	quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	"	pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	"	quarts	16
St. JULIEN do. do.	"	"	18
MUSCAT, superfine Dessert Wine	"	pints	16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	"	quarts	21

BURGUNDIES,
By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

| | | | |

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Mazagon Land shares and Government Paper.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of Sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	80
25,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	742½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	231½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ex.
40,000	200	all	7½.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	170
97,080	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	168
12,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 2 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233xd.
.....	£20	19 7 1 2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 16 0	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 3 7 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	25	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Rs. 10 23/32 1.
London Bankers	6 months' sight	Rs. 11½ to 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11¼d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
hina	60 Do. do.	223

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 135 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 111
Four & half per cent	104 to 104½
Four per cent	102½ to 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
6% per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been no change whatever, and prices remain in favour of buyers. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40	in.	39	yds. 7	Rs.	Rs. 4 13 0
750	„	„	„	40	„	39 „ 6	„	„ 4 4 6
500	„	„	„	40	„	39 „ 6	„	„ 4 4 6
500	„	„	„	40	„	39 „ 6	„	„ 4 4 6
1,000	„	„ Madapollams	32	„	24	„ 3	„	„ 2 3 0
400	„	T. Red Cambrics	24	„	28	„	„	„ 4 4 0
120	„	W. G. Prints	78	„	26	„	„	„ 5 3 6
350	„	White Jaconets	40	„	27	„	„	„ 2 4 0
200	„	„	„	40	„	29 „	„	„ 2 8 0
300	„	„	„	40	„	29 „	„	„ 2 12 0
300	„	„	„	40	„	29 „	„	„ 3 0 0
300	„	„	„	40	„	29 „	„	„ 3 4 0

COTTON.

The market closed firm, but prices show no change. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :

150	candies	New Khandeish (Ready)	..... at Rs. 224 to Rs. 228	
100	„	„ „	..... at	230
75	„	Julgaum „	..... at	235
50	„	„ „	..... at	236½
40	„	Broach M.G. (10th April)	at	265
25	„	Jumbooseer M.G.	at	268
50	„	Oh lera (20th April)	at	233½
50	„	„ „	at	235
5	„	„ Bhowanagar Ready	at	240
50	„	Fairpore	at	240
75	„	Ak-be F.P.B.	at	250 to 255½
25	„	„ „	at	246
25	„	„ „	at	240

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolms & Colt balls	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 5s.
Liverpool		£3 0s.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 1s. 3d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 45 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Maritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Tray noore (s)	Kestley	Hongkong, Jan. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Ocean (s)	Neco la	Cutch.
	Ellora (s)	Fraser	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Feimtar, Grindle, to Calcutta.
Ship Cleopatre, Daune, to Calcutta.
Ship Statesie, Logan, to Moulmein.
Schooner Goolamar, Nacoda, to Mozambique via Damaun.

The following vessel were entered outfor loading yesterday :—

Steamer Timavo, to Liverpool.
Steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Victoria Bridge, to Calcutta.
Brig Veera Lutchmee, to Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timavo s, 45 packages glassware, E. P. Mohomed.

FROM LONDON.

Orlando s, 36 cases empty bottles, B. M. Punthucky ; 5 cases paper, H. J. H. Issac.

Como s, 13 cases geneva, 8 cases wine, and 1 case brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille ; 43 casks ale, D. P. Khumbata ; 9 casks lead pipes, E. Adomjee ; 90 cases copper sheets, B. and A. Hormusjee ; 20 casks paint, and 25 barrels linseed oil, H. D. Fisher & Co.

Mofussilite, 16 cases papers, Rabboy Tyabally ; 5 packages lead pipes, A. Hassonally ; 101 cases champagne, Pochejee Framjee and Co. ; 20 cases thread, E. Abdoolally.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 30 cases sardines, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lucky Allan, 2,500 bundles coir yarn, Treebhowan Nagjee.

Ambassador s, 101 bales wool, Nursey Khatow ; 45 bales cotton Tricomjee Nanabass ; 8 bales cotton, Nursey Manockjee & Co. ; 3 bales wool, G. H. Fazel & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Mooljee Hemraj.

Timavo s, 33 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 12 bales cotton, Dawoomall Suchamund.

Como s, 30 bales cotton, Juga Ludha.

Celia s, 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Dayathoy Callianjee & C. ; 55 bales cotton, Canjee bhoy Lalljee ; 49 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Crighton s, 80 bales cotton, Muthoradass Soorjee ; 32 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Hutton s, 300 packages wet dates, Sheriff Sallay Mahomed and Co. ; 7,000 bundles coir yarn, Shamjee Pudemsee ; 20 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

South Tyne s, 1,000 bundles myrabolliams, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 bundles coir yarn, Nasserwanjee Jehenger.

Orlando s, 500 bundles galls, Premjee Ranchordass ; 160 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.

Timavo s, 1,614 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Company ; 1,300 packages wet dates, Woosman Veydas ; 7,200 bundles coir yarn, Yoorjee Joysun.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s, 75 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewra ; 100 cases olibanum, Ludhabhoy Khakey ; 23 bundles E. teeth Suckoor Woosman ; 11 cases cardamoms, 2,324 bags coffee, 1 case effects, and 3 cases pictures, A. Tait ; 135 packages coffee, Nursee Khuttow.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes s, 15 cases coffee, A. Tait.

Persia s, 1 bundle skin and 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Tanjore s, 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co. ; 190 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 550 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s, 10 bales hides, Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

Tanjore s, 150 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee and Touche & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s, 3491 cwts gingelly seed, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hydaspes s, 18 bales wool, C. N. Gomes & Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Persia s, 13 bales skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Tanjore s, 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore s, 201 bags coffee and 61 bales cotton, A. Tait ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore s, 71 cwts Singapore leaves, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora s, 1 box silver coins, Ebram Noordin & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora s, 1 box silver coins, Ebram Noordin & Co. ; 5½ chests opium, Ardaseer Barjorjee Mody & Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N. ; Long 4h. 51m. 12·3s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

January.	Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.						Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M.	Wind.	
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded=8			General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°			°	°		
20	29·932	72·8	65·2	61·0	·672	0·0	78·8	64·0	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW	194
21	·941	72·5	66·2	63·0	·728	0·2	77·4	67·3	NNW, N, ESE, E, WNW, NW, N NW, N	218
22	·949	72·9	66·3	64·9	·716	0·0	78·2	65·9	NNE, NE, ENE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.	167
23	·920	74·0	67·5	64·2	·728	0·0	80·1	66·8	NNE, NE, E, W, WNW, NW, N NW, NNE.	191
24	·977	74·4	67·4	63·9	·702	1·0	79·2	67·0	NNE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.	281
25	·915	75·3	64·4	57·9	·550	0·4	80·7	67·2	N, NNE, NE, NW, WNW, NNW, N.	304
26	·874	75·6	66·4	61·4	·617	2·6	81·8	67·6	N, NNW, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE, N.	265

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—28TH JANUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th January, 2-36 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 27 minutes.

Via Suez, 28th January, 11-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 28th January, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 32 minutes.

Via Turkey, 27th January, 11-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 1 minute.

Via Suez, 27th January, 8-22 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 28th January, 10-45 A.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 50 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 27th January, 1-25 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, from 8 P.M. of the 27th to 8 P.M. of the 28th January is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 29	0 9
„ Kurrachee	7 16	0 1
„ Madras	0 49	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 28th January, 8 P.M.—Latest date from United Kingdom, via Russia, 28th January, 1-39 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 28th January, 10-50 A.M. ; via Turkey, 27th January, 11-20 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 27.

Van Heythuysen, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Neemuch.

JANUARY 28.

Jacomb, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Lucas, Colonel, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Kelly, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, to join, to Mhow.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 25.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr B Browne, Dy Consr of Forests in the Punjab, having rejoined his appointment on the 18th Nov 1872 from the leave granted him by the Local Govt, the following officers, officiating in higher grades in that Province, will revert to their substantive appointments with effect from that date :—

Mr ES Gatling, to his appointment of Asst Consr of Forests of the 1st grade.

Mr C E Pendal, to his appointment of Sub-Asst Consr of Forests.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. A. C. Lyall, Commr of West Berar, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th Nov, the date on which Mr. Lyall resumed charge of his duties :—

Capt R H. Hudleston, Offg Commr, West Berar, to officiate as Dy Commr, 1st class.

Capt H. C. A. Szczepanski, Offg Dy Commr, 1st class, to revert to his officiating position in the 2nd class.

Mr. C. Hordern, Offg Dy Commr, 2nd class, to officiate as Dy Commr, 3rd class.

Capt R Bulleck, Offg Dy C mmr, 3rd class, to revert to his officiating position as Asst Commr, 1st class, with effect from the 7th Nov, in the forenoon of which date he was relieved of his duties as Dy Commr by Capt Hudleston.

Capt D W Laughton, Offg Asst Commr, 1st class, to revert to his substantive position in the 2nd class.

Mr. H S Nicholetts, Offg Asst Commr, 2nd class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd class.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. J. Mackey is promoted to the third class, and W Wells to the fourth class of the Financial Department, with effect from the 1st Jan 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt-Col Angelo Eld and Osborn, of the Ben S C, 2nd Examiner, Pay Dept, for one year.

Surg-Major Andrew Fleming, M D, of the Mell Dept, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £335 per annum with effect from the date of his departure from Bombay.

H E the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, with effect from the 16th Jan 1873 :—

Capt R F Lowis, Consny of Ordnance, 3rd class, and Offg Consy of Ordnance, 2nd class, to officiate as Asst to the Inspr Genl of Ordnance and Magazines during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Major D J Welsh, or until further orders.

The following temporary promotion is made in the Ordnance Commsd. Dep :—

Capt J A S Colquhoun, R A, Consny of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Consny of Ordnance, 2nd class, with effect from the 16th Jan 1873, vice Capt R F Lowis, appointed to officiate as Asst to the Inspr Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt Col (Bt Col) Henry Finch, of Inf, for two years.

Lt Col Thomas Martin Shelley, of Inf, for one year.

Lt Col Benjamin George Vander Gucht, of the Ben S C, for two years.

Major Thomas George Montgomerie, of the Royal Engrs, Dy Supt, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for two years.

Major Frederic Allen, of the Ben S C, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 18th (The Allipore) Regt of N I, for two years.

The undermentioned officer, of the Ben S C, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt-Col, from the date specified :—

Major Thomas Lamb, 20th Jan 1873.

The undermentioned officer, of the Ben S C, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified :—

Capt Arthur Tulloch, 20th Jan 1873.

The undermentioned officer, having completed 12 years' service including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified :—

Lt (Bt Capt) Samuel Hunter Cowan, 24th Dec 1872.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H ny Eus E Scully, Supervisor, 1st grade Mysore, is promoted to the Engr Estab as Asst Engr, 3rd grade, under the operation at of P W Code. Chap II, Secti, para 32.

Capt C Crawford, R E, is appointed to the P W D under the conditions laid down in P W Code, Chap II, Sec iv, paras 40 and 41), and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Mr J C C Keddie is appointed to the P W D as an Asst Engr, 1st grade, and posted to Bengal, Provincial Branch.

Major L Conway-Jocelyn, R E, Examiner of Gauranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India, at Calcutta, is granted one month's preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr E de Grouilliers, Ex Engr, 3rd grade Central Provinces, has been granted by Her M.'s Secy of State leave for six months, on medical certificate.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, the Mehur Division of the Lower Sinde District, with Head Quarters at Rhadem (via Mehur), is formed with effect from the 1st of January 1873, and the following officers are posted to it :—

Mr. R Gompertz, Ex Engr, 2nd grade (in charge) ; Mr. A D Fox, Ex Engr, 4th grade.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ADAMSON—January 21st, at Segowlie, the wife of Captain D. Adamson, 4th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

ALLARDICE—January 23rd, at Bangalore, the wife of W. A. Allardice, of a daughter.

COWLEY—January 16th, at Toonla, the wife of P. A. G. Cowley, Esq., Revenue Surveyor, of a daughter.

WINGATE—January 17th, at Chakrata, the wife of Captain T. O. Wingate, 21st R. M. B., Fusiliers, Assistant Engineer P. W. D., of a son.

DEATH.

CHOWNE—January 20th, at Dera Ismail Khan, of pneumonia, Mark Dashwood, the infant son of Captain W. C. Chowne, aged 2 months and 17 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873.

A FEW years ago, the subject of trial by court-martial excited general notice, and several members of Parliament took the matter up with a view of extending to officers, soldiers, and camp followers the benefits of the laws of England. It appeared to many, that the system upon which courts-martial were conducted was a very questionable one, and that while common and statute law was supposed to guide these military tribunals when sitting in adjudication upon a criminal charge, yet that frequent failure in justice occurred, owing to the ignorance of military men as to the rules of evidence, and the best mode of dealing with questions which often appertained more to law than to fact. The strong military element—the Colonels in the House of Commons—was too powerful, and whenever the subject of altering the constitution and practice of courts-martial came before Parliament, it was speedily shelved until a more convenient season. One great objection to courts-martial, arises from the fact that a prisoner is almost made to lose his citizen rights when brought before this tribunal. An accused by the laws of England is placed before twelve men indiscriminately drawn as jurymen ; they are selected from a panel which is alphabetically arranged, and the names pass through a balloting box, thus securing the prisoner from the chance of being tried by a packed jury. He, above all, has the satisfaction of knowing that the verdict must be unanimous, and he has the benefit of being tried by a set of men who are generally strangers to his antecedents ; and who have not heard the most important items of the evidence daily and hourly discussed. Thus a prisoner is "tried by "the country," and if his case be important, he can apply for a special jury. The members of a court-martial almost always are familiar with the details of the case before they sit. They are not unanimous but convict or acquit by a majority of votes. But the grandest protection to the British prisoner, lies in the power of an accused to challenge the jury. If he thinks that the sheriff has unfairly arrayed the panel, he can take an exception to the whole, on sustaining his allegation. In the case of a charge of treason he can object no less than thirty-five times, and turn one juror after another out of the box up to that number, and in felony or murder trials, the prisoner has twenty peremptory challenges. Thus there is little cause to fear the assembly an unjust and biassed jury.

Now let us look at the law and practice of courts-martial. The Judge Advocate cannot be objected to. He may be the most bitter enemy of the prisoner, may even have openly avowed his ill-will, or have been the secret promoter of the charge on which the prisoner is arraigned, but he cannot be got rid of under any circumstances. Now what are his duties ? He prepares the case for the prosecution, but in the European branch of the army he cannot act as prosecutor. He is the official to whom the court apply if a legal difficulty or question crops up, and on his opinion would evidence be received or rejected. He names time and place of trial, and summonses witnesses. He is specially charged "to take care that the "prisoner shall not suffer from a want of "knowledge of the law, or from a defi-"ciency of experience, or ability to elicit "from witnesses a full statement of the facts "of the case as bearing on the defence." It is his duty to exclude improper and irrelevant evidence, and, in a word, to protect the prisoner in instances where his ignorance may prevent him from supporting by witnesses a case that might clear him of the charge. But suppose a very unlikely case, yet still a possible one, that the prisoner could prove that the Judge Advocate was prejudiced against him ; suppose that he could show his bias, and expose his tendency to lean against him ; and suppose from these facts he wished to challenge him as a man who would not do his duty, he cannot do so. Even the prisoner's objection to him would not appear upon the face of the proceedings, and the convening authority would never know, that the prisoner had pleaded, that his trial could not be impartial, because the court's legal referee was his deadly personal foe.

The English Bench has been honoured by the observance of an etiquette which induces a judge to withdraw from the seat of judgment, if unfriendly relations exist between him and one of the parties to a suit in his court, and if he did not do so, the higher court, upon affidavit, and full proof, could remove the cause to another tribunal. The Judge Advocate cannot withdraw of his own act nor be made to do so. He may not be a judge, but he exercises functions which are very similar to those of the occupant of the Bench. Under recent regulations, he sums up the evidence, and the proceedings of the court are framed and written by this official, who is sometimes facetiously described as three-quarters of a soldier and one-quarter of a bad lawyer ! ! ! Thus he exercises great power and weight at courts-martial, and has an influence in its decisions impossible to deny. But he cannot be challenged—justly or unjustly he is a fixture so long as he retains his office. We think this matter might well attract the notice of the reformers of the law relating to the army. A court-martial will not permit a peremptory challenge, and so in the case of an objection to a member, specific reasons must be assigned. Now we think this a very unreasonable procedure, for while a prisoner might very truthfully state ample and valid grounds for the rejection of a member, he might not be able to obtain the legal proof of that, which he nevertheless morally knew existed. There would be a great miscarriage of justice in a case where a quarrel occurred between two officers, and where there were no witnesses. The worst feeling might exist, and yet it could not be legally proved, and thus the same chartered right of a British subject to object to a juror, without giving or proving his reason, is denied to the soldier, who ought not to lose citizen rights and privileges because he carries the arms of his country, and is one of the units, who help to defend and maintain the rights, freedom, and privileges, of his countrymen. Challenge upon proof and explanation is allowed, but this wastes much time and is open to the objection, as we before said, of causing oftentimes a failure in justice, from the inability of a prisoner to legally establish that which he, others, and the court, are convinced exists.

The Commander-in-Chief or the General who orders the court-martial, through his Adjutant General, selects the officers to form a general court. In the case of minor courts, the nomination of members depends upon the Brigade Major's roster, or the list, which shows whose turn it is for this special duty. We should prefer to see the court composed of members whose names have been passed through a balloting box, and this would effectually prevent a prisoner from making any reflections upon the manner in which his judges were selected. We all of us feel sure that, taken as a body, the officers of the army would be proof against serving any interests save those of honour, and truth, when they sit in solemn assembly, bound by the strict virtue of an oath ; still we should like to see chance, rather than nomination, guide in the composition of any kind of a court which is composed of jurors or military assessors ; although to the honour of the Adjutant General's department, we have in this presidency never heard of unjust, or indecent nominations to a court-martial. All officers on full pay ought to be competent to discharge such duty, and any incapacity, or ignorance, to do so ought to speedily bring such gentlemen under the clauses of the recent "forced retirement despatch." And if all officers were fit for court-martial duty, then there would not remain the slightest pretext for selecting officers to sit upon them. A subject so giant in its proportions, so long and varied in its many phases, and ramifications, cannot be treated fully in the columns of a morning journal, and if we can only attract attention to this great subject, we shall have done our part. We invite discussion, and shall be glad of the views of military men upon the questions—Ought we to change our present system of administering military law ? Ought we to alter the rules and regulations which now exist for the guidance of courts-martial ? We at once say, that in accordance with the spirit of the age in which we live, we should, as far as is possible, assimilate the military law to that of the common law of the land. Our present system of military law is the remains of an early and imperfect half legal, half martial arrangement. We bind ourselves as to exact forms in the initiatory stage, we ape all the juggles of an Old Bailie pleader in the proceedings, and yet constantly leave the path of a strict and judicial form of investigation and rifle, when we frequently admit that which is not legal evidence, under the plea that these courts are tribunals of honour. Then we waste time. A prisoner cross-examining must write out his question, hand it to the President, who gives it to the Judge Advocate-General, who in his turn copies it out upon the proceedings, then the President reads it aloud, the witness replies, and, his answer is recorded, and then read out aloud. The witness has thus time to plan a story, and consequently the beauty and value of an immediate *viva voce* examination is utterly destroyed. The pages, too, of the proceedings are spun out by a most unnecessary amount of official verbosity. For instance, after the heading, which is correct enough, that the court assembled on such and such a day, by order of General So-and-So, and that So-and-So were members, and So-and-So was brought before them as a prisoner, it is necessary to record that all the orders for the assembly of the court have been read. That the names of president and members were read out in the hearing of the prisoner, that he was asked if he objected to them, and so on. Surely all these things are done in a criminal court, but the judge's notes are not hampered and clogged with such clerical technicalities. The judge, knowing his duty, attends to these legal forms ; but it is not necessary to register the fact. After this follow all kinds of absurd questions and statements which have to precede and follow the advent and retirement of a witness. So and-So "appears as prosecutor, and "proceeds to adduce evidence in support of the "charge." What grotesque and protracted folly ! Does any one suppose that the prosecutor appeared to produce evidence which might negative the accusation ? Then So-and-So "is called "into court and duly sworn and examined by "the prosecutor." Could he be legally examined by the prosecutor if he was not sworn, and how could he give evidence in court if he was not called or allowed to come in ? This solemn farce and waste of time occurs on the entry and departure of each witness, it being even requisite to write that the "witness retires," before it can again be registered that another witness is called into court and duly sworn, as if indeed it were likely that he was improperly and unduly sworn. But the instances we have quoted from memory, are not a tenth part of the stereotyped printed rubric, which must be closely copied, and written upon the face of the proceedings of a court-martial. It appears to us as if these courts were ever and always telling the authorities that they had exactly acted in accordance with military law, and had forgotten none of the rules, necessary wordings, and customs. If the members know their duty, why cannot this be assumed, and why the necessity of such constant repetition ? Then lastly, after a contest has raged as to which shall be the most lengthy, the evidence, or the long sentences of official jargon which introduces it, or closes it, the Court are made to justify the sentence they are about to pronounce. They have already recorded that they found the prisoner guilty, but they are made to commit tautology, and in apologetic strains, respecting some villain who has perhaps shot his comrade or stolen his necessaries, they pathetically record—"The court, having found the prisoner guilty as "above specified, and having received evidence "as to previous convictions and general charac-"ter, sentences him" to such and such a punishment. Now surely there is a waste of words here. It is not likely that they would adjudge the punishment awarded unless he had been proven guilty. The amount of it they naturally would regulate by the fact, that the prisoner was or was not previously convicted, so here again is another instance of useless and long forms and sentences. A marginal note would suffice to inform superior authority if the prisoner was, or was not a damaged character, and thus enable the confirming power to form an opinion, if the prisoner was a proper object for clemency. We have no time to point out the vexatious length at which courts-martial are spun out, simply from making officers adhere to arbitrary forms. We hope to see the day when members of military courts will sit as jurymen, and when the Judge Advocate shall preside as a judge. There is no reason why the latter officer should not qualify at the Temple, and prove himself well read and learned in the modern law of England. As to military offences, which are often crimes in themselves and made so by the articles of war, there is no earthly reason why a Judge Advocate should not also be well versed in them and in their penalties. The sitting of a court for the trial of a simple offence would not, if properly managed, occupy much time. The charge read, and the plea of the prisoner recorded, the Judge Advocate should only be required to note the evidence as a judge of the High Court does. He would then, at the close of the defence and reply, read over the important portions, lay down the law of the case, and submit the matter for the verdict of the military jurors. We would deprive a man's jurors of the power of passing sentence, as is now vested in members of a court-martial. It is wrong to ask a member of a court to sentence a man after he has found him "not "guilty." The majority of a court find an adverse verdict and carry conviction. The minority have then to do violence to their convictions, and to join in giving a punishment which they in effect have sworn they do not think deserved. This is illogical and requires amendment. The whole system must soon occupy the attention of the home authorities. We have reformed our codes of common and criminal law procedure ; we are shortening law documents, deeds, and conveyances, and stripping our Chancery courts of the red tape and the tons of foolscap that weighed down the administration of equity. Shall we not, now in days of peace, reform our military and legal system and place it once and for ever upon the pedestal of common sense, thus retaining the power of the State fully over officers and men, but giving to them, at the same time, the full blessing, and advantage of the common law of the land—at once a terror to evil doers, and a protection to good men ?

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 26TH JANUARY.

The *Times* to-day publishes a letter denying authoritatively that there will be a joint guardianship of the Prince Imperial by the Empress Eugenie and Prince Napoleon, and reaffirming that two Bonapartist factions still exist. It is stated that Prince Napoleon awaits the course of events.

Three thousand pounds have been subscribed to the fund in aid of the sufferers by the loss of the ship Northfleet. H. M. the Queen headed the subscription list with £200, and addressed a sympathising message to the sufferers.

H. M. troopship Jumna has left Portsmouth for India.

OBITUARY—

bear of moneys stolen and embezzled to meet losses that should never have been lost; of the peace of families broken up and destroyed; of men of promise rashly sending themselves into eternity; of gentlewomen changed into savage and brutal demons by constant losses; of society outraged in every shape and form; all the evil fruits of this unscrupulous and most fascinating of rapacious harpies?

Sir Bartle Frere and his mission will find that American enterprise has carried off the laurels they expected to wear. All our vaunted philanthropy has been anticipated by a number of American officers who have "interviewed" the Sultan of Zanzibar and have extracted promises from him that everything possible should be done to abolish the abominable traffic in slaves, which they insinuated England is chiefly responsible for! Yankee "cheek" and enterprise has taken precedence of English energy, which wasted much time "*starving it*" in Italy and at Cairo.

"The line which divides assault from murder or manslaughter is exceedingly fine," but one John Cronin has steered along it with marvellous precision, and as he has been committed for trial, it is to be hoped his merits will be recognised and dealt by a judge of Mr. Commissioner Kerr's school. John Cronin, having set his wife to "warm" a poor cripple named Mary Collis for being, as he described her, "a lagging old," which strong expression being interpreted is, "that through her instrumentality one of his *pals* or companions had been convicted of felony," and on the young woman having become sufficiently "warmed" to appreciate his attentions, he kicked her crutch from under her, knocked her down, kicked her in the eye, and then standing with one foot on her head and the other on her breast, he beat her with her crutch till the poor cripple became insensible.

You will, like myself, have been pleasurably surprised to find that the day of judgment is not such a terrible ordeal as we have been taught to believe. "Brother" Williams, of the Agapemone, has informed the public that "the Gospel dispensation has ended, and the Judgment Day has commenced." It is further announced that "Brother Prince has the spirit of judgment in him, and has purified the bodies as well as the souls of the inmates of the Agapemone," a consummation to be devoutly hoped, for the carnal as well as the spiritual failings of the Abode of Love require to be judged very lightly not to be condemned as too bad. But for Mr. Hepworth Dixon's action against the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we had lost all recollection of Mr. Prince and his sealed brethren, and would not have been aware of the commencement of the Millennium.

From Pera we have a horrible tale of conjugal jealousy, indeed the reign of murder has set in everywhere seemingly. A French journeyman, cabinet-maker in Constantinople, was married to a French girl who worked in one of the millinery establishments at Pera, and bore a very good character. The husband, without any reason whatever, was madly jealous of his wife; they led a cat and dog life and agreed to separate. After a short time, however, he persuaded his wife to return to him, and renewed misery was the consequence of her acquiescence. A little time ago, the man called for his wife as she was leaving her work, and proposed a walk. Rambling about, he took her into a quiet secluded spot in the Turkish quarter, felled her, and with his stiletto gonged out one eye and then the other. A Turkish *hammal* passing by, heard low moans, found the wretched woman lying bathed in blood, and obtaining assistance, conveyed her to the nearest pharmacy in Pera, whence she was taken to a French hospital and there lies in a deplorable condition, from which, if she recovers at all, it will be merely to hopeless blindness for the rest of her days. The husband was soon after arrested at Galata, and has been sent to France to be tried for his inhuman crime.

On Tuesday Lord Winchilsea's butler and footman were summoned before the Westminster Police-Court for having assaulted one of the bailiffs of the county court. Judgment against his Lordship had been obtained by a charwoman, and upon the bailiff proceeding to levy upon the earl's goods, the defendants not only resisted him, but made him a prisoner in one of his lordship's apartments. The defence was that the bailiff had no business in the house, which belonged to the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Christopher Turner, the trustees of Lady Winchilsea, the earl being there only upon sufferance. Major General Brownrigg, late in command at Chatham, was amongst the witnesses called to support this view, and said that the bailiff was unmistakably drunk, and that if a soldier had been in such a state he would not have allowed him to go on duty. The magistrate would give neither order, conviction, nor certificate, and declined to exercise jurisdiction.

The Hon. Seymour John Gray Egerton, second son of the Earl of Wilton, has filed his petition in the Court of Bankruptcy for liquidation. The liabilities are as yet unascertained but are said to be considerable. The assets consist of furniture valued at £700, and also life interests of a very complicated nature.

It is reported from Cambridge that Mr. Goldie's distinguished services to the Light Blue flag of the Cam will be commemorated by the construction of a bridge over that river at Charon's ferry. This will facilitate "coaching" crews from the towing path. Mr. Reed, the president of the University Boat Club, will, weather and water permitting, endeavour to get a trial crew afloat by the 13th instant.

Accidents in the hunting field are becoming numerous owing to the rotten state of the ground. Tom Melrose, the well known whip of the old Berkeley, had a very bad fall last week. He was riding down a road at a hard gallop, when suddenly his horse sank over his knees in a deep soft slough in the very middle of the highway; this of course turned him heels over head, and his unfortunate rider was thrown heavily on his back in the middle of the road. He was picked up quite insensible and carried on a gate to his house. He still lies in a precarious state, his legs being entirely paralyzed, and the fear is that, should he survive, he will be a cripple for life.

On Monday Lord Fitzwilliam had a splendid run of nine miles, with only one check, as the crow flies, though the ground traversed must have been fully double that. The hounds killed their fox in the foaming water of the Sheaf. A curious scene was witnessed on Wednesday with the Pytchley. After a short run the fox took refuge in a drain, and on the whip getting off and seizing him by the brush, the fox bit him through the thumb: when the hounds immediately broke him up and his mask was speedily hanging to the whip's saddle. A fox terrier, however, belonging to the pack, made a spring at it and fastened on it with such a grip that the horse bolted with terror. Mr. Harry Welby's horse reared up, fell back, and in getting up kicked his rider, causing a fracture of the skull. The mystery which has surrounded the doings of Kaiser has not been cleared up, and he is still confined to walking in the straw bed. All the horse watchers at Newmarket are dead against this colt, and there is no doubt that being a son of Skirmisher, he comes of a shifty breed, though in all his races he has run most honestly and struggled with unflinching gameness. I learn that he has been blistered on one hock but that we shall soon see him at work again. Notwithstanding the evil rumours current to the disadvantage of Kaiser, the highest price obtainable about him for the Derby is 9 to 1. The Clyde, by Broomielau out of Shannon's dam, is an outsider on whom a good deal of money has been invested, and has an extraordinary high private reputation at Newmarket. Leopard continues to do plenty of good mile work at Epsom and no horse can go or do better. All the Hampshire people, who of course derive the "office" from "old John," are piling their money on Somerset, and Lord Lonsdale's colt is gifted with such extraordinary speed as should serve him in the Guineas if it does not get him quite home in the Derby. 1,800 to 200 has been booked about Gang Forward for the Derby, and it reads like a good investment as he is improving each day and, barring rather long shank bones, will strip a splendid animal in May. The German bred colt Hockstapler has been showing temper in his work, and as only a very strong preparation will bring the gross animal fit to the post, I do not think he will stand one. Montargis is still laid up with in- [illegible] much thought of by his [illegible] extended himself like a [illegible]

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 24TH JANUARY.

Major Parsons, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Simla and Loodiana, has, by his long and explanatory letter to the *Delhi Gazette*, developed a new phase in newspaper literature. It is rather unusual to find a gentleman coming forward in a public journal to disabuse the world of the impression that he had been "out of his mind," after the world had gone to the trouble of believing for nearly a year that the gentleman could scarcely have been otherwise. We shall look with interest for Mr. Forsyth's explanation of some of the grave statements put forward by Major Parsons in the *Delhi Gazette*. The occurrence at the Umballa railway station so graphically described by Major Parsons, was, to characterize it by the mildest possible term, disgraceful—that is, presuming that both the gentlemen were in full possession of their mental faculties at the time. Major Parsons is naturally desirous of exculpating himself as far as possible in the matter, but it is questionable whether, by appealing to the public through the columns of a newspaper after such a lapse of time, he has adopted the proper course to ensure that end.

Lord Northbrook, with Miss Baring and some of the gentlemen of His Excellency's staff, visited Lewis's Theatre on Thursday evening last, for the first time since his arrival in the country. There was a full house, and the piece selected by the management for his Lordship's delectation was the "Palace of Truth," in the representation of which nearly the whole strength of the company was engaged. If Viceregal patronage were more liberally bestowed on the Calcutta drama than it is or has been, we might perhaps look to the possibility of getting our money's worth at the hands of Mr. Lewis. Such, however, will hardly ever be the case, so long as the enterprising proprietor of the Theatre Royal is only able to reserve to himself a nominal profit, after paying his expenses, and also so long as the present high rate of admission to the theatre is maintained. There is a large class of people in Calcutta whose sole knowledge of Mr. Lewis's establishment is confined to an outside view of it, but who would be glad to avail themselves of the amusement it nightly affords were (some at least of) the prices of admission rendered more in proportion to their means than they now are. I have not heard many complaints emanating from the proprietary as to "thin houses" this season, nor have I heard how far the system of giving nightly instead of tri-weekly performances has been successful; but from what I have seen of it, I do not believe the attendance on the whole, notwithstanding the absence of the Opera this year, has much exceeded the average attendance of former years. The company at present seems to derive almost its sole vitality from the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Hall and Miss Nye. I do not of course refer to Mrs. Lewis, the directress, who has always been, and will no doubt continue to be, a favourite on the Calcutta stage. Mr. Hall is described "as inimitable" in burlesque, his facial expression alone creating more amusement than the most studied comicalities of his colleagues. Mrs. Hall is also spoken of as an accomplished actress, and of being never unequal to any rôle that may be assigned to her. Of Miss Nye I can say little, except that she made her appearance with a flourish of trumpets and "will act better anon when she becomes accustomed to a strange stage"—which being literally interpreted probably means that she might act better now.

There was an important Legislative Council on Tuesday last at Government House, during which a lengthened discussion took place on the motions of the Hon'bles Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Egerton, that the final reports of the select committees on the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to district moonsifs in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and on the bill to regulate irrigation, navigation, and drainage in Northern India should be taken into consideration. A smart discussion ensued on the motion of Mr. Hobhouse in regard to the former bill. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who came to the Council armed with a goodly stock of amendments and objections, brought down the wrath of more than one hon'ble member upon his devoted head, by the use of such incautious expressions as "rotten to the core" as applied to the Civil Court system, and by perfectly harmless reflections on the manner in which engineers and canal officers might possibly discharge their duties. His Honor, however, with the happy tact of a ready debater, subsequently came to his own rescue, and explained, no doubt to the complete satisfaction of those who had questioned his statements, that his remarks had been incorrectly interpreted, and were not to be taken for what they absolutely signified.

The Punjab Municipal Committee Bill was also the subject of considerable discussion. Lord Northbrook, who rarely speaks unless he has really something important to say, made a short though important speech on this bill, which appeared in to-day's *Englishman*, and which is worth reproducing here. His Lordship said—

"This question has been so fully discussed by the Council that I have little to say upon it. Some minor points may, I think, be put aside, namely, the objections raised to the last two paragraphs of the second clause, which simply confirm the action taken under the former Acts, which will be repealed by the bill; and also the apprehension, lest persons unconnected with the municipalities should be placed upon the municipal committees. I am glad to have the opportunity of mentioning that, during my recent visit to the Punjab, I received from the Lieutenant-Governor, and other officers, assurances that the native members of the municipal committees had performed their duties with zeal and intelligence, and had been of great assistance to the Government. The next question raised is, whether it is more wise to include in this bill, definitions of taxes and limitations as to the amounts which shall be levied, than to leave these particulars to the municipal committees, subject to the approval of the local Government, and to the sanction of the Government of India, after due notice has been given to the people, and they have had an opportunity of expressing their opinions upon any tax which the municipal committee desires to levy. The circumstances of places in India, to which municipal institutions are applied, are very different, especially in the Punjab. It is impossible, for example, to conceive two places more differently situated in respect to municipal taxation than Simla on the one hand and Umritsur on the other. It seems to me that the Legislative Council have adopted a wise course in not laying down any rigid rules in this bill. Moreover, it must be clear to those members of the Legislative Council, who were not present during the discussions which took place on this bill in the course of last year, from the explanations which have been given by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, that in several important alterations of the present law which have been made in this bill, the Legislative Council have carefully considered the responsibility that rested upon them, and have not entrusted too large powers, either to the committees or to the local Government, in respect to taxation. I can assure the Council that the importance of watching our local and municipal taxation is fully recognized by the Government of India. The responsibility for all taxation in India, whether local or imperial, must, in my opinion, rest in the main upon the Government of India, and, accordingly, the 7th clause of this bill gives to the Government of India the full power to direct and control the action of the Government of the Punjab in this matter. I wish to say, in conclusion, that the powers which the Government of the Punjab have for some years now possessed in respect to municipalities, have, in my opinion, been wisely and carefully exercised, and I have not heard from any quarter any serious remonstrances against, or objections to, the system of municipal taxation, which now prevails in the Punjab, excepting in one solitary instance. So far as I am able to judge, the octroi, by which almost all of the municipal taxation in the Punjab is raised, is in accordance with the feelings of the people. The Government will, however, have to take care that the octroi does not degenerate into a transit duty, and I know that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is fully alive to this necessity. I hope that the expression of opinion, which has been given to-day by the members of the Council, will satisfy the hon'ble member that the bill has already been carefully considered, and that he will not think it necessary to press his amendment."

The Maharajah of Vizianagram was also present, and took a lively part in the discussion. His remarks, however, were spoken in so low a tone as to be almost [illegible] title, as indeed were those of some of the other [illegible] seated at the Board. No [illegible] was yet appeared in [illegible] the Viceroy's speech [illegible]

[illegible] base, and showing the strata peculiar to the trap formation at their summits, Kamptee, or Ramptára, as dis [illegible] of Doctor Hunter love to spell it, presents as charming a [illegible] of scenery as would well repay the trouble of a journey from Bombay. At the foot of an amphitheatre, to the north of the town, there is a lake, nearly circular in shape, having a diameter of nearly half a mile, and surrounded on two sides by glorious trees. From the waters of this lake, which are particularly clear and pure, the inhabitants, and also the inhabitants of Kussarah, a place 13 miles distant, are supplied with water. In the lake there are fish weighing as much as twelve and fourteen pounds. Nor is the scenery the only attraction this little Cashmere-like place possesses; the air, except during the monsoon, is extremely clear and bracing, and the thermometer, even in the months of May and June, stands so low, that neither punkahs nor tatties are used. Should the body be afflicted, there is a resident doctor, a European gentleman, to cure it, and there is a Church of England clergyman to "minister to a mind diseased."

The G. I. P. Railway authorities have evidently discovered the advantages of this place, for they have established a school here which, to judge from the healthy appearance of the boys, as they skip like goats about the hills, gives at least a good bodily training. How these boys must pity their washed-out looking friends at Byculla.

One of the reasons why Egutpoora is so little known is, that previous to the last instant there has been no abiding place for visitors, but now an excellent travellers' bungalow has been built, situated on the crest of a hillock overlooking the lake, and quite removed from the dust and din of the railway station. There is a messman who will provide ordinary food, and European stores and wines of good quality may be obtained at very reasonable rates from the Co-operative Society.

Egutpoora is a place very frequently chosen by railway employés for marrying and giving in marriage. I have visited the place three times, and upon each occasion a marriage has been celebrated. No doubt a moonlight row upon the charming little lake, surrounded by exquisite scenery, is very provocative of sentiment, and that of the tenderest kind, and the parson and church being close by clinches the matter.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have had my say, and what I have set forth stands uncontroverted, notwithstanding the vituperative assertions of the *Statesman*. It is amusing to observe how the latter shifts his position as he finds each point he has taken up untenable. His logic, too, is of a racy character, as mark—To speak of "duty" and "facility for teaching" is "twaddle"—"we cannot call a man a Cathedral"—"to be impersonal is to be weak." This style of writing requires no comment, its absurdity carrying its own condemnation.

28th January. FACULTY.

SHOULD AMATEURS BE CRITICISED?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your criticism of Friday night's performance in the Grant Road Theatre, at which a number of amateurs assisted Mr. and Mrs. Bennet, has caused great indignation in the bosom of one or two privates in the amateur ranks; and the reasons put forward by them are of such a nature as to induce me to ask this question—Should amateurs be fairly criticised who appear on a public stage at a performance to which the public gain admittance only by payment of a certain number of rupees? ROSCIUS.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I quite agree with "Reform" in your issue of yesterday's date, that the "score" of each shooter should appear in your next day's paper after the Gun Club practice or matches, and not as "Smoothbore" reports, that So and So killed all his birds, &c., &c. I with several others (members of the Gun Club) would like to see all the scores published.

Although a member of the Club, my duties prevent my attending often, and our Secretary would be conferring a favour on the members if he would publish the *score* of each shooter. The score of the gentlemen who shot at the great handicap for prizes about six weeks ago have not yet been published. Many of our up-country sportsmen would like to know the number of birds killed by the successful competitors, as well as the unsuccessful ones.

I also think that the Hurlingham Rules ought to be printed and distributed among the members of the Gun Club.

28th January. MUZZLE-LOADER.

BAZAAR PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The much-vexed question of how to put a stop to the extortionate demands of our domestic servants, seems to be a hard nut to solve, one correspondent suggesting one plan and another another, both being equally confident in their inventive genius. I am glad to see that the suggestions I alluded to in a former letter has met the approval of two of your lady correspondents, and I have not the least doubt that if my suggestions are carried out in its entirety, and we all combine and pay no more than the prices quoted by you, a veto will be placed on wholesale cheating by our servants. Mr. Pedder, I see, has requested Mr. Higgins to exhibit a list of articles procurable, with their prices, at each of the gateways for the information of the public. Now who, I would like to know, can place reliance on the information tendered by him? He likewise assures you "that the prices entered in his list are the *actual* prices ruling" in the market. Now I can, from actual experience, say that many of the *entered* articles can be procured at half and even one-third the price. In order to verify my statement I give below a few articles I purchased on Saturday morning, at half past 7 o'clock, and comparing the prices at which I obtained my supplies and that quoted by Higgins in his *actual ruling prices* on the 22nd I find a vast difference:—

	Purchased price. Rs. a. p.	Quoted price. Rs. a. p.
Mutton, Leg, 4 lbs., 1st sort, at 2½ as. per lb. (quoted by Mr. Higgins 5½ as. per lb)	0 12 6	1 6 0
Cabbage, large	0 5 0	0 8 0
Potatoes, large, 2 seers	0 1 10	0 2 0
Plaintains, large yellow, ½ doz.	0 1 3	0 2 0
Brinjals, Bombay, large	0 0 7	0 0 11
	1 5 2	2 2 11
Deduct		1 5 2
Leaving a clear gain of		0 13 9

Besides the above I made the following purchases, which are not entered in Mr. Higgins' list:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ghee, ¼ seer, of the best description	0 2 3
Firewood, ½ maund	0 1 9
Pickled Mango, middling size	0 1 0
Cocoanut, large	0 0 7
A handful of chillies, ginger, and parsley	0 0 3
	0 5 10

After comparing the figures in the first quoted list, what gentleman or lady, let me ask, can place any reliance in Mr. Higgins' price list? None, whatsoever. By publishing such a list Mr. Higgins is only strengthening the hands, not only of our butlers and cooks, but also of the vendors, for naturally, if they become aware that the prices quoted in the market list are considerably greater than they are in the habit of selling their goods at, they will enhance their prices, in order to make their figures tally with those of Mr. Higgins'. Now, in order to put a stop to wholesale swindling, I would again request your publishing a list of the articles had the previous day. We require some guarantee of the genuineness of Mr. Higgins' figures, and by your compliance with this request, it will be an incentive to Mr. H. to be more careful as to what figures he exhibits. Trusting this (the main topic of conversation) troublesome nut will be solved one way or another very speedily, I beg to subscribe myself as before, DELTA.

27th January.

II.

The following letter appears in the *Times of India*:—

Sir,—Will you kindly publish this letter, and help us in some way or other *really* practical. Now that such [illegible] has been made about the "reasonable rates" at [illegible] is attainable in the bazaar, it is simply ab- [illegible] the merrick published by Mr. Higgins in [illegible] *ette*. Instead of being a help, it will prove [illegible] umbling-block; for I am sure ladies [illegible] to charge such rates, and in- [illegible] cent. would be the least [illegible] account. If the rates [illegible] day in the bazaar [illegible] low the [illegible] let [illegible]

THE "ECONOMIST" ON THE CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see in the last number of the *Economist* another of the "crude and radical articles" (as you have termed them) on the currency. The plan of the *Economist* is thus given—"We insist that the Bank should continue to issue notes against gold only, but affirm that the conversion of the notes back into gold instead of being a matter of private caprice, should be an act of State discretion." Will the editor inform us who are likely to bring gold for notes under such conditions? If he can start a Bank (State or otherwise) under such management that the public will give gold for notes and leave it discretionary with the Bank to reciprocate their confidence, there are few persons who would not wish to be a SHAREHOLDER.

27th January.

OUR CHESS CORNER.

The answer to the Knight's Tour from "A Chess Player" is—"The Bombay Chess Club is a grand Institution. May it continue to be successful." We have received correct answers from "J. C. H.," Asseerghur; "V. V. V.," Bombay; "Jackson," Bombay; and "Spectacles," Bombay.

Here is another tour from "A Chess Player":—

G	E	L	F	E	D	E	N
I	I	O	D	Y	D	A	L
L	L	H	H	O	G	A	T
E	R	L	I	S	L	A	L
L	P	R	G	A	S	H	A
R	L	S	E	E	R	T	S
S	A	O	M	I	T	S	E
Y	E	E	O	U	M	S	H

BOMBAY.

H. M.S. Lynx was hauled out of dock yesterday.

Suits in the Small Causes Court.—During last month 2,376 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kanta.—We observe that the Assistant Political Agent of Rewa Kanta has gone on a circuit.

Accident.—A Hindoo named Jadhowjee Sevajee had his right leg broken on Monday by a bag of dates falling on it. Assistance was procured.

A salute of nine guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise to-day on the arrival of the Brigadier General commanding the district from Tanna.

The Weather at Broach.—A correspondent writes from Broach—"The cold is not so severe this week as it was during the previous one. The state of public health is reported to be good."

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 25th January, was 46 feet 2 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 43 feet.

The Bombay Exhibition.—A statue of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has been sent by a Parsee to the Victoria and Albert Museum, to be exhibited at the forthcoming Bombay Exhibition.

Broach.—At a sitting of the Criminal Court the other day at Broach, a Hindoo woman named Yesoo was tried on a charge of causing abortion. She was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Accident on Board-ship.—On Monday a man named Coostnajee Hybuthee, employed on board the steam ship Hutton, had his left leg broken through his having accidentally fallen into the hold of the ship. The man was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Illegal Sale of Poison.—Meghjee Roopjee and Gunput Balchund, shopkeepers, were charged before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, with selling poison without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. They were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 100 each.

Theft at the Rajcote Post Office.—A few days ago a theft was committed in the Rajcote Post Office by one of the peons, who was tried and sentenced by the station magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to undergo six months' additional imprisonment.

A European Vagrant.—William Watt, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Constable Framjee, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

Breach of Liquor Licence.—Merwanjee Goostadjee, a liquor seller, was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with selling a pint bottle of liquor, after sunset, in contravention of his licence. He was also charged with illicitly selling by retail spirituous liquor without a licence. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 50.

Suspected of Theft.—A Borah named Ebrahim Chandabhoy was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with having in his possession a purse, a gold embroidered skull cap, and five rupees in cash, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The prisoner admitted the offence and was fined five rupees.

The Charge Withdrawn.—The charge brought by the Rev. Vicar of St. Michael's Church at Upper Mahim, at the Girgaum Police Court, against Messrs. Mariano F. Dias, Pedro Antonio Dias, and M. F. De Mello, for commiting disturbance and scandal in the church, during the performance of his ecclesiastical duties, has been withdrawn.

Sudden Deaths.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at the Mint, Fort, concerning the death of one Arjoon Gopal, who had expired suddenly. The jury found that the man's death was caused by heart disease.—Another inquest was held on the same day at Churney Road on the body of one Mahadoo Rama, and the jury returned a similar verdict.

Breach of the Peace.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Husson Khumissa was charged with using abusive and indecent language towards one Syed Mahomed, with a view to provoke a breach of the peace. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen rupees, and was bound over to keep the peace.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Fulton Gartner.
Coro Militaire	Petrella.
Waltz	Vienna Burze.
Cavatina	Raimurd.
Polka	Faliera Extraux.
Galop	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Official Changes.—Mr. Shaw, District Judge of Belgaum, who is now on leave, is expected to arrive here in the course of next month. Mr. Sandwith will, on being relieved by Mr. Shaw at Belgaum, go to Dharwar, from which place Baron Larpent will come to Surat and take charge of the Sessions Court from Mr. Newnham. It is not yet known where the latter gentleman will go to.

The Attempted Suicide of a Woman.—The Mahomedan woman who attempted to commit suicide on Saturday by cutting her throat with a sheath knife at Hazaree Mohla, near Nagpada, still lies at the Jamsetjee Hospital in a precarious state. Her deposition was taken on Monday by Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate. She could not state positively whether she herself had cut her throat or whether it was cut by the hand of another.

Judge Manockjee Cursetjee.—We learn that Judge Manockjee Cursetjee, who retires from the Bench on or about the 6th February, has prepared a lengthy memo. of his services as judicial officer, which he intends to forward to Government. He is entitled to Rs. 500 pension per month, but we understand that he has applied to Government that he should be allowed [illegible] month as a special case.

[illegible] Court.—Rao Bahadoor Bhasker [illegible] Judge of the Small Causes Court, [illegible] Poona, will resume charge of [illegible] the 23rd February next; the [illegible] to him expires on the [illegible] on the retirement of Judge [illegible] sentimentally, Mr. Chasker will succeed Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Madon Shreerustmajee will be confirmed in his appointment as Fourth Judge of the Court.

Grant Road Theatre.—On Saturday evening last the amateurs of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club gave a performance under the patronage of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., who attracted perhaps as large an audience as the theatre could possibly accommodate. The compound and approaches of the theatre were tastefully illuminated, and the staircase as well as the interior of the house were decorated with flags and streamers of variegated colours. The actors, as might have been reasonably expected, were in high spirits throughout the performance and did their best to please their patron. To-night they reproduce the Hindustanee play of Noorjehan at the above theatre.

Wife Neglect.—Shapoorjee Furdoonjee, a blind Parsee, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, at the instance of his wife Amabaee, with neglecting to pay her monthly allowance of Rs. 10 per month, which is now overdue for thirty-six months, making in all Rs. 360. The defendant said that he had no means to support his wife. Complainant expressed her willingness to get a divorce from her husband, otherwise he should take her to his house and support her. Defendant stated that his wife was quite able to maintain herself by doing any kind of work; while he was unable to do anything on account of his blindness. The Magistrate told the defendant that he was bound to support his wife, and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.

Eastern Financial Association.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gibbs in chambers, Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, on behalf of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, the official liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association, applied for making absolute a summons granted against certain contributories of the company. Mr. Payne appeared on behalf of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Fazulbhoy Nensey, and others; Dr. Dallas on behalf of Ghellabhoy Pudumsey and others; Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, on behalf of certain other contributories; and Mr. R. M. Syani, solicitor, for himself, to show cause against the summons. It was issued some days ago, under section 216 of the Civil Procedure Code, on an application made upon affidavit by the official liquidator; and the persons named in the schedule annexed to the affidavit, being respectively contributories of the company, were required to show cause why execution should not issue against them in respect of the orders for call made by the Court on the 14th October and 22nd November 1867. After some discussion, the cases of the contributories who were represented before his Lordship were specially reserved for a fortnight. Against all other contributories named in the schedule the summons was made absolute.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Statelie, 1,076 tons, Captain J. Logan, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

The s.s. Oorun, 162 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Cutch with a general cargo and sixty-seven deck passengers.

The ship Scimitar, 1,225 tons, Captain G. Grindle, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 28,000 Indian maunds salt.

The schooner Goolanar, 90 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, via Damaun, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

The ship Cleopatra, 1,268 tons, Captain A. Daune, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 18,120 Indian maunds salt and 21 packages senna leaves.

The P. and O. C.'s s. s. Travancore, 1,990 tons, Captain C. H. Eastley, arrived yesterday from Hongkong (Jan. 9th) with H. M.'s mails and the following passengers:—Lord Grosvenor, Mr. Manisty, Dr. Gould, and Mr. Miller.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ellora, 1,222 tons, Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Mr. J. Bribb, Mr. G. Mowjee, and Mr. B. J. Mahomed. For Madras—Mr. Pinseni's servant. For Galle—Monsr. and Mad. Tovestier. She took the following cargo:—1,670½ chests of Malwa opium, 374 bales cotton, 23 cwt. ivory, and sundries.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Waters. Time.	High Waters. Height.	January.	Low Waters. Time.	Low Waters. Height.
H. M. 11 34 m	Ft. In. 5 5	Wednesday ... 29	H. M. 5 48 m	Ft. In. 4 5
			5 51 a	3 8
0 25 m	3 1	Thursday 30	6 33 m	5 4
0 25 a	5 9		6 37 a	3 8
1 5 m	3 3	Friday 31	7 40 m	6 0
1 17 a	5 8		7 24 a	4 3
1 46 m	3 8	Saturday 1	8 5 m	6 4
2 8 a	5 4		8 11 a	6 0
2 20 m	6 11	Sunday 2	8 52 m	6 2
3 0 a	4 5		8 57 a	4 5
3 10 m	3 9	Monday..... 3	9 37 m	5 8
3 53 a	3 8		9 46 a	3 0
3 51 m	4 6	Tuesday..... 4	10 25 m	5 1
4 54 a	3 3		10 46 a	1 10

Moon—First Quarter, 4th, 2 h 56 m P.M.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLUB.

As the proposed races for to-morrow have not filled, several changes have been made in the programme. The new programme appears in our advertising sheet.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday at the High Court the following short causes were disposed of before Mr. Justice Green:—

HIRJEEBHOY FRAMJEE V. DORABJEE EDULJEE.

The parties appeared in person. Defendant admitted the debt and asked to be allowed to pay it in instalments. Plaintiff declined to consent and a decree was passed for Rs. 3,808-8-0 with interest at 6 per cent. from the 2nd November 1872 till judgment, and costs Rs. 15-8-0, with six per cent. interest on judgment till payment.

COOVERJEE FRAGJEE V. DOSSA HURRIRAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants appeared in person, admitting the debt, and producing an extract from their schedule filed in the Insolvent Court in which the debt was entered.

Decree for Rs. 10,000, with interest at 18 per cent. from the 29th December 1870 till judgment, costs and a stay of execution until further orders.

NARRANJEE DAMODHER V. VUSSONJEE NUTHOO.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of criminal misappropriation, and the summons had been served on him in the House of Correction. The suit was for Rs. 1,245-12-11 brought on an account certified by the defendant as being correct.

A friend of the defendants appeared and applied for a subpœna for the production of the defendant from jail. He had applied for the assistance of the pauper's attorney, but had been refused.

His Lordship postponed making a decree until to-morrow, and directed him in the meantime to take the necessary steps for the production of the defendant. There seemed to be some decision to the effect that the assistance of the pauper's attorney was not obtainable without the applicant presenting a petition in person. In this case the defendant was in prison, and he therefore did not see how it could be done.

The following short cause was called on before Mr. Justice Gibbs yesterday:—

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION V. CAITANO FRANCISCO PINTO.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs and said the summons had not been served. The learned counsel applied for a postponement until the 4th March next, which was granted, his Lordship directing that plaintiffs should give defendant notice of the postponement.

INVENTIONS.

The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department:—

Mr. W. H. Longmore, Civil Engineer, residing at Nynee Tal, North-Western Provinces, for utilizing the force of the wind, and is termed a double rotatory horizontal wind engine, together with an improved adjustable bucket for raising water.

Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee, of Ahmedabad, in the Presidency of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, for the manufacture of artificial fuel.

Messrs. D. Richmond and Maneckjee Furdonjee Patell, both of Bombay, for improvements in velocipedes to be worked on railway lines.

Mr. Auguste Noel, Emigration Medical Officer of Labourdonnais Street, Port Louis, in the Island of Mauritius, for deodorizing, disinfecting, and purifying impure substances and liquids, and more especially fœcal matter and urine, by the application of vegetable charcoal made of soft porous wood, of decayed vegetables, sweepings, &c., in such a manner by means of a simple machine as to render them inocuous and inoffensive.

THE "IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW."

In reference to the judgment which we published yesterday, delivered by Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee, magistrate F. P. of Khandeish, in the case of Pringdas Ragoonathdas, a Marwarree soucar, we are instructed that this case was heard on appeal last Thursday before the Acting Sessions Judge, George Ayerst, Esq., when Mr. Sackville Davis, retained by the Government pleader, was heard on behalf of the prisoner, and that after hearing the learned counsel's arguments, the judgment was reversed.

At the same Sessions Mr. Sackville Davis was retained on behalf of Sheik Imam and another, who had been convicted by the learned magistrate, Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee, of attempting to bribe an officer. After counsel's argument this conviction was also reversed. As soon as we received a report of the cases on appeal we shall insert them.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Some parts of Oudh have suffered considerably from the absence of the usual Christmas rains. They have at last, however, fallen plentifully in the large grain producing district of Kheree, and though too late for the rubbee sowings, they come well for the sugar-cane.

We regret to learn that Mr. Justice Boulnois has met with an accident, in consequence of which he has been laid up for the last few days. He was thrown from his horse while riding home from cutcherry on Wednesday evening last.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

The postal authorities purpose increasing their rates on bullock train packages between Umballa and Simla in order to balance income and expenditure, the receipts during last season having fallen short of expenditure by fourteen thousand rupees.—*Ibid.*

We regret to hear that Dr. Leitner will leave Lahore, on two years' sick leave, on the 3rd proximo. He is very ill, and will have to move by easy stages to the port of embarkation, resting a few days *en route* at Delhi, Allahabad and Bombay. The natives here are much distressed at his departure.—*Ibid.*

The Governor of Madras at Cawnpore.—Lord and Lady Hobart and

flesh and blood." The eager sympathy with the multitude which is the source of the latter feeling, might very fairly be expected to result in a dislike to the strict ecclesiasticism of the creeds,—a dislike, of course, quite inconsistent with the former feeling. No doubt a Liberal Roman Catholic *must* manage to reconcile the two, but in a Church of doctrine so fluid as the Church of England, it is not often that a keen and active sympathy with the multitude is associated with the taking of a strenuous stand on dogmas of spiritual exclusiveness.

But a much more fruitful source of the active hostility felt towards Mr. Gladstone,—as distinguished from the non-existence of any coterie of loyal Gladstonians,—is the prevailing character of the Liberalism of the Clubs, and perhaps of the professional classes generally. That Liberalism may be defined as a great hatred of what is called "superstition," superstition being understood to include not only supernatural beliefs, but all other beliefs of which the root is rather in sentiment than in producible evidence. For instance, that reply (to which we have already alluded) given to Mr. Lowe's warning in the Reform debate of 1866 against the Trojan horse that was being introduced within the walls of the Constitution, that after all the working classes were not our enemies, but "our own flesh and blood," was denounced by the apostles of Liberal culture with as much irritation and bitterness as if it had been the approval of a Ritualistic incantation. It was not to the point they said; it was a piece of unmeaning sentimentalism; it had no bearing on the constitutional prudence of the course under discussion; it was a darkening of counsel by words without knowledge. The very considerable vein of liberal culture which is irritated to madness by Mr. Gladstone's supposed intellectual superstitions,—especially when they really do a good stroke of work, in the 'flesh-and-blood' sentence did, in bringing popular force to his back,—is usually identical with a vein of deep and almost fierce social Conservatism; and it is this, no doubt, which, speaking chiefly through the *Pall Mall* and the *Saturday Review*, has pursued his Ministerial course with inveterate and contemptuous hostility. Mr. Gladstone is Liberal just where these Liberals are Conservative, and Conservative just where they are Liberal. He wishes to relax the Constitution just where they desire to fortify it against attack, and to fortify belief just where they desire to relax it. They look with annoyance and anger on his democratic sympathies, and with contempt on his obsolete religious prepossessions. They see that if he ever gives way about the Establishment, it will be from the very motive which makes them cling to the Establishment, namely, because the Establishment is a bulwark against dogmatic narrowness and sectarian zeal. It is impossible to conceive an antagonism more complete than exists between the sceptical Liberals who wish to retain Government in the hands of the educated, and Mr. Gladstone. They detest his Liberalism and despise his Conservatism, and to this cause is no doubt owing a very great portion of the scornful irritation which has pursued him ever since the death of Lord Palmerston.

But after all, the great spring of hatred remains behind,—the only one which would account, for instance, for the curious detestation in which Mr. Gladstone is held in so many county societies,—and that is the most potent spring of all hatred,—fear. Session after session the Conservatives have seen great measures they detested, and which they believed impossible, carried through by the pertinacity of the Ministry, till they have begun to think Mr. Gladstone's Ministry invincible almost in precise proportion to their horror of its enterprises. The Irish Church Bill enraged the ecclesiastics; the Irish Land Bill made the landlords furious; the Army Bill irritated a powerful service and enraged wealth, which no longer commands its influence in that service; the Education Bill angered the farmers, many of whom cannot endure the prospect of the intellectual enfranchisement of their serfs; the Ballot Bill irritated property generally, at whose influence it struck a blow;—and then, too, the prospects for the future are in many directions equally alarming, especially if the agricultural labourer is to have the vote. Mr. Gladstone's genius has certainly shown more of a destructive than of a constructive turn,—perhaps because the restrictions which wanted repeal were more conspicuous than the facilities which wanted organising,—perhaps because he has, like all the statesmen of the period of Freetrade, more eye for the blunders of our past legislation than for the possibilities of the future. But be that as it may, the Conservatives,—social and political,—see how the most solid obstacles go down like ninepins before the steady push of Mr. Gladstone's Government, and they are beginning to feel something of the cruel hatred generated by panic. There are many explanations of the non-existence of a political coterie specially devoted to Mr. Gladstone, and of the uncongeniality of his type of Liberalism to that of the professional and aristocratic classes. But there is only one explanation of the vehemently expressed impatience to be rid of his malign influence in politics,—and that is earnest, honest, hearty dread.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Jan. 23.)

THIS is the title of an article in the *Spectator*, upon which we propose to venture a few observations. And since the *Pall Mall Gazette* is mentioned as one of two reviews which express a prevalent "hatred" of Mr. Gladstone, we must begin by objecting to the use of that word, and "detestation" and "loathing," as inappropriate. The employment of such language is very common in the *Spectator*. It comes into use by the process of examination to which everybody is subjected who does not happen to share the views of that journal. The *Spectator* is a theological print, and deals with opposing judgments in the true theological spirit. Every opinion which it believes to be false is searched ("analyzed" is its own term) for a corresponding motive, or it is accounted for by the discovery of some natural defect in the character of him who holds it. Believing that its own opinions are glaringly true, hostility to them is regarded by the *Spectator* as a sign of moral weakness rather than of mental depravity, and the dissentient is "analyzed" and ticketed accordingly. Thus it is that our contemporary finds malice in those who blame more than they praise Mr. Gladstone. They are said to "hate" him; and of course where there is much hate there is little justice. They "detest" him; meaning that what they have to say against him should be taken as the language of minds disordered by spite. Our contemporary is, in short, not so fair in controversy as becomes the perfect Christian. The perfect Christian is lowly, and is never so much in love with his own opinions as to be sure that all others are somehow contaminated by the world, the flesh, or the devil. And though we have no doubt the *Spectator* will continue to think it must know best, we make bold to affirm that we are not conscious of hating Mr. Gladstone—who is to us, indeed, as to most of his critics, nothing but a name and a power; as Prince Bismarck is, and the Mikado, and the East Wind. The *Spectator* will do well to abandon the sectarian practice of labelling other people's opinions with the names of bad habits and depraved humours.

The assertion is, then, that "almost alone amongst recent political leaders Mr. Gladstone appears to excite the most lively and vindictive hatred, without having achieved for himself any interior circle of political adherents." The hostility he inspires is unbroken by any gleam of sympathy or ardent friendship either in Parliament, in the more active and cultivated society of London, or in county coteries. This statement is doubtless true; and its truth might fairly be taken to prove that the Premier actually is more remarkable for repugnant than for attractive qualities as a public man. Nor, indeed, is this altogether denied. What his advocate tries to show is that no such repugnance would be excited in a truly enlightened and generous community: and that the community is neither generous nor enlightened is asserted by a statement of the reasons why Mr. Gladstone is so variously and so cordially hated. Let us see what these reasons are, according to the just and analytical *Spectator*. It seems that the "great spring of hatred to Mr. Gladstone is the most potent spring of all hatred—fear." Dislike cannot have a reasonable or worthy origin, because the *Spectator* does not share it: it must have a selfish and ignoble origin: we must look for its source in the heart of man. And what we look for, that we find. "The Irish Church Bill enraged the ecclesiastics; the Irish Land Bill made the landlords furious; the Army Bill irritated a powerful service and enraged wealth, which no longer commands its influence in that service; the Education Bill angered the farmers, many of whom cannot endure the prospect of the intellectual enfranchisement of their serfs; the Ballot Bill irritated property generally, at whose influence it struck a blow." That is to say, the *Spectator* makes a broth of selfishness, stupidity, and rage, analyzes the compound, and finds it productive of vindictive hatred "generated by panic." Let us examine the ingredients for ourselves. Is it true that the Irish Church Bill "enraged" the ecclesiastics?—true that the Land Bill made the landlords "furious?" true that the Army Bill "enraged" wealth? true that the Education Bill angered the farmers, and that the Ballot Bill irritated property? Presuming on a distinct recollection of the way in which these measures passed, and on a belief that our contemporary can have no secret knowledge of the public temper, we deny the accuracy of every one of these allegations. They are exaggerated out of all likeness to the truth; but then nothing less could serve the purpose. Vindictive hatred, hatred generated by panic, had to be accounted for, and nothing short of the rage and fury of baffled selfishness would explain it. A week or two since, in order to make a similar point, the *Spectator* said of the gas-stokers, "We speak the *literal truth* when we say there are rich men in London who would have shot them rather than use candles for three nights. It was not enough to say that certain rich people were extremely angry at the inconvenience of burning candles; it must be said that they were ready to imbrue their hands in the blood of those who inflicted it upon them. The rage of the ecclesiastics, the wrath of the landlords, the fury of wealth, and the rest of it, are all as true to life as the bloodthirstiness of these rich men; that is to say, they are untrue; they are unreal; and therefore unacceptable as an explanation of the hatred which is said to environ Mr. Gladstone.

But this, though the larger part of the *Spectator's* explanation, is not all. Rage and fear are indeed common qualities of the universal hate; but the professional classes, and the more cultivated Liberals of London society, are "irritated to madness" by certain particular aspects of the Premier's character. "His ecclesiastical and religious views divide him for the most part from those who most earnestly admire his popular political views, and sow all sorts of absurd suspicions in their minds." The maddened Liberals have "a great hatred of what is called 'superstition,' superstition being understood to include not only supernatural beliefs, but all other beliefs of which the root is rather in sentiment than in producible evidence. Mr. Gladstone is liberal just where these Liberals are Conservative, and Conservative just where they are Liberal. They look with annoyance and anger on his democratic sympathies, and with contempt on his obsolete religious prepossessions." No doubt there is a certain plausibility in these statements, inasmuch as they apply to a few persons in the population who detect the superstitions and are puzzled by the anomalies. Mr. Gladstone clinging eagerly to the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed while he preaches the flesh and blood doctrine of earthly politics necessarily inspires thought. Democracy in a cowl is a somewhat incredible figure, and needs interrogation. The spectacle of monastic gloom lightened by the occasional flash of blazing principles is startling, and scarcely invites confident approach. Old monkishness and new Radicalism is a compound to which we have been hitherto unaccustomed, nor does our knowledge of them separately warrant the belief that they form a natural, harmonious, and beneficent union. So far, then, we agree that the combination of democratic sympathies with obsolete religious prepossessions does inspire, not madness, but distrust in a certain number of minds. But as for the mass of English opinion, said to be all soured with hate, how does Mr. Gladstone's ecclesiastical views, his unchanged religious Conservatism, affect it? Who knows, indeed, what his ecclesiastical views would turn out to be if they were brought to a stand and interrogated? Who knows *what* substantial opinion washes hither and thither in his fluid mind? If we might venture upon a positive assertion in such a case, we should answer, Nobody knows; and least of all does anybody know the limit and substance of his religious prepossessions. We can say for our own part, at any rate, as one of the two journals which are supposed to give expression to the madness of Liberal culture on this point, that Mr. Gladstone's ecclesiastical Conservatism as an influence in party politics (for that, we suppose, is meant, since the phrase is used in reference to the Establishment) never gave us much concern. And believing that "Liberal culture" is generally in the same position of ignorant indifference we repudiate this explanation also of the prevalent "hatred" to Mr. Gladstone.

Having thus rejected the *Spectator's* reasons why Mr. Gladstone is hated, it is only right that we should offer our own explanation of why he is distrusted and disliked. For this we have left ourselves no sufficient space to-day: we must finish the task on a future occasion. Beforehand, we concede the probability that most of our objections will be founded on certain tendencies of ecclesiasticism—its dreamy benevolence, its impatient despotic temper, its too ingenious subtleties, its womanish obstinacy, its intellectual unscrupulousness, the facility with which it imposes untruth for truth on the mind of him who is given over to its influence, and the mischief which the domination of such a spirit naturally brings into the daily work and the practical life of a nation.

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Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

WE beg to solicit the orders of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India for our WINES and SPIRITS, and would especially direct attention to our liberal terms and low quotations.

The excellence of our Brands of Wines and Spirits is fully established; to new arrivals in the country we shall, however, be happy to forward, post free on application, copies of upwards of Seventy Testimonials received from Mess Presidents, all alike testifying to the general satisfaction we have given, as well by the uniform good quality of the supplies sent, as by our prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to us.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood, that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

Detailed Price Lists and any information required will be sent on application.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND LONDON.

THE Steamer "COMO" having arrived, CUTLER, PALMER and Co. can SUPPLY their PETIT MEDOC, in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 16th January 1873.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER,

IN HOGSHEADS.

THE first shipment of the NEW SEASON'S BEER is shortly expected. Orders are now being registered for execution immediately on arrival.

The experience gained by us during upwards of half a century in the selection of Beer for India, and in the careful treatment of it when here, has obtained for our importations a deservedly high reputation.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's. Qts. at Rs. 25, 24 & 21 per dozen.

S. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	...	...	20 ,,
Do. Vino de Pasto, White Seal	...	...	29 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's	...	...	24 ,,
Waxshope, Moodie, & Hope's	...	...	24 ,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's	...	...	20 ,,
Do. old pale dry	...	...	29 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts.	...	21 ,,
Do.	Qts.	...	42 ,,
Do. Magnums		...	82 ,,
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts.	...	30 ,,
Sandback and Son's	...	...	20 ,,
Do.	Pts.	...	11 ,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	Qts.	...	24 ,,
Boutelleau & Co.'s Dagues	...	...	16 ,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	Qts.	...	18 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

PAYNE AND Co.'s

TRADE MARK BRANDY,

Rs. 24 per doz., Cash.

WE have just received a fresh parcel of this PURE PALE COGNAC, and are now in a position to execute orders for the same.

The increasing demand for this Brandy has induced us to make larger monthly shipments to this market.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,

duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

	Cash.	
CHABLIS, No. 1, in Quarts only	Rs. 16	0 per doz.
CHABLIS, No. 2, in Pints only	27	0 per case of 2 doz. pints.
This is a nice light Wine, and will not fail to give satisfaction.		
RUCELLAS, a delicate and light Wine, the produce of the Vineyards near Lisbon	Rs. 22	8 per doz.
SAUTERNES, No. 1, a most refreshing Wine	18	0 ,,
STEINWEIN, in original Bottles	24	0 ,,
This is much appreciated, and will be found a nice, elegant, and good flavoured Wine, and very suitable for this climate.		
LIGHT HOCK, a light but perfectly sound Wine, very cheap	15	0 ,,
In Pints also Rs. 3 per case of 2 doz. extra.		
VIN ORDINAIRE CLARET.—This is a light Claret. The demand for it is greatly increasing, its low price and good qualities give much satisfaction.	10	0 ,,

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATIONS.

WINES SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

MESSRS. PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S SHIPPING.

SHERRIES—Dry Pale—Red Seal ...	...	Rs. 20	per dozen.
Do. Yellow Seal	...	,, 22	,,
Dry Soft Amontillado, Brown Seal	...	,, 28	,,
PORTS—Red Seal ...	...	,, 22	,,
Black Seal ...	...	,, 26	,,
PEACH BITTERS LIQUEUR—a delicious substitute for Sherry and Bitters		,, 18	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Daumal et fils. Dry "Carte Blanche," fine quality	...	,, 36	,,
SHERRY—Ashburner's Amontillado	...	,, 24	,,
SICILIAN CLARET—pure and full bodied	...	,, 10	,,
CLARETS—Medoc—sound and good	...	,, 9	,,
SPARKLING HOCK—Beckhard and Sohne's No.	...	,, 30	,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE do.	...	,, 20	,,
STILL HOCKS—Rudesheimer do.	...	,, 30	,,
Hochheim do.	...	,, 25	,,
CHAMPAGNES—A Collin's Fleur de Sillery	...	,, 22	,,
Do. Dry pale, and very choice	...	,, 28	,,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

JUST TO HAND,

VERY FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Rs. 20 per dozen, Cash.

A FURTHER PARCEL OF

GENUINE OLD IRISH WHISKEY

WILL BE LANDED IN A FEW DAYS.

Rs. 24 per dozen, Cash.

HOLLANDS GIN.

Our own Bottling, and very far superior to large quantities of the so-called Genuine shipped to this market.

Rs. 18 per dozen, Quarts.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Rs. 20 per dozen.

This pure spirit is unsurpassed.

ABSINTHE.

We have just received a trial shipment of this favourite Continental Spirit. It has been highly approved of by those of our constituents who have tried it.

Rs. 30 per dozen Litres.

COLT'S

NEW BREECH-LOADING LARGE-BORE DERINGER PISTOLS

can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Shoot accurately, and with great force.

COLT'S new large-bore four-shot Deringer Revolver.

COLT'S new Army, Navy and Police Revolvers have the central-fire Boxer cartridge.—Address,

COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Also to be had at Messrs. King, King & Co.'s, Bombay, and Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co.'s, Calcutta, where samples can be seen.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but certain destruction to all species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles by Chemists and Druggists.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street Fort.

An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.

A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

A Bungalow at Matheran situated on one of the best sites and commanding an excellent view. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,

Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

NOTICES.

!!! NOTICE !!!

KEELL'S

EMPORIUM

OF

FASHION

WILL BE

CLOSED

FOR THE

SEASON

ON

SATURDAY,

FEBRUARY

22ND.

JOHN MAHOMED,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

6, FORBES STREET,

Employs an experienced LONDON CUTTER in his TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JOHN MAHOMED,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN TO CHOOSE FROM IN BOMBAY IS AT

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,

HABIT MAKERS,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN,

13, MEADOW STREET.

N. K. & Co. beg to inform the GENTLEMEN of Bombay and Outstations that they have just received, by Overland Steamer, a large, well-selected, and FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS, direct from Home, of the best manufactures in West of England, such as Superfine Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cloths; Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cassimeres and Doeskins; Black and Blue Fancy Cloth Coatings; Silk Mixed Coatings, very thin and durable; Melton Cloths, in all colours; soft finished and milled Witney, expressly for Overland Passengers; Coloured Cheviot Serges; Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Linen Drills, White Vestings, Twill and Plain Oxford Cloth Shirtings, Silk, Wool and Twill Flannels, Hats, Scarfs and Collars in every new Sh